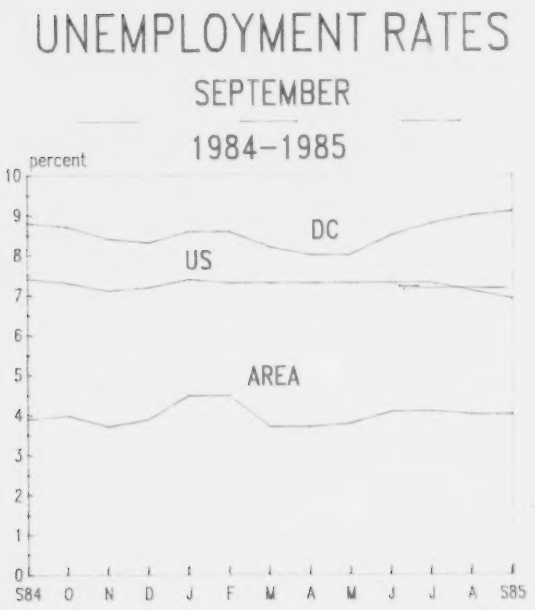
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1985 NOVEMBER 15, 1985

DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NUDGES UP SEASONALLY IN SEPTEMBER



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

Despite the drop in the level of unemployment over the month, the District's unemployment rate increased insignificantly from 9.0 percent in August, 1985 to 9.1 percent in September, 1985. The decline in the level of unemployment from 30,800 to 29,200 (5.1 percent) was offset by a decline in employment from 309,500 to 290,300 (6.2 percent), resulting in the 0.1 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate. Both the decline in employment and unemployment, over the month, are due to seasonal movements in the District's labor force. The end of the District's Summer Youth Employment (SYEP) Program was the primary cause for the decline in District resident employment. With the end of the SYEP Program, other seasonal employment, and the beginning of school, a number of District residents left the labor force and the ranks of the unemployed. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.9 percent between August and September of this year.

Technical Note: The marginal increases in the District's unemployment rate, over the past two months, have been the result of technical complexities in the methodology used to estimate the District's labor force and not a general worsening in economic conditions. Unpublished data sources for the District show the District's employment situation

District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
September 1985 a/

	September b/ 1985	August c/ 1985	September 1984	August 1984	Net Change From August 1985	Net Change From September 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	319,600	340,200	318,100	327,700	-20,600	1,500
Total Employment	290,300	309,500	290,100	297,700	-19,200	200
Total Unemployment	29,200	30,800	28,000	30,000	-1,600	1,200
Unemployment Rate d/	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,033,100	2,057,700	1,961,800	1,983,300	-24,600	71,300
Total Employment	1,951,000	1,975,000	1,884,700	1,903,200	-24,000	66,300
Total Unemployment	82,100	82,600	77,100	80,100	- 500	5,000
Unemployment Rate d/	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,713,600	1,717,400	1,643,700	1,655,600	- 3,800	69,900
Total Employment	1,660,700	1,665,600	1,594,700	1,605,400	- 4,900	66,000
Total Unemployment	52,900	51,900	49,100	50,200	1,000	3,800
Unemployment Rate d/	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

improving slightly over the past two months.

Since September, 1984, the number of employed District residents increased marginally from 290,100 to 290,300, while the number of jobless District residents increased from 28,000 to 29,200. These movements in the number of employed and jobless District residents have resulted in a small increase in the District's jobless rate from 8.8 percent in September, 1984 to 9.1 percent in September, 1985.

Over the year, the nation's civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.1 percent to 6.9 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Between August and September, the Area unemployment rate held steady at 4.0 percent. However, the Suburban unemployment rate rose slightly from 3.0 percent in August to 3.1 percent in September. In the Area, both employment and unemployment were down seasonally over the month--employment falling from 1,975,000 to 1,951,000 and unemployment falling from 82,600 to 82,100. Between August and September, Suburban employment fell by 4,900 to 1,660,700, while unemployment increased by 1,000 to 52,900, resulting in the 0.1 percentage point increase in the Suburban unemployment rate.

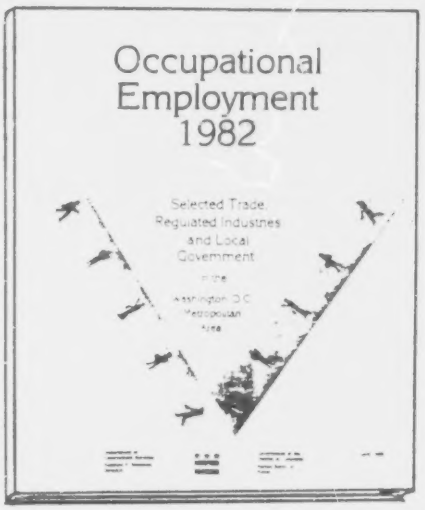
Compared to year ago estimates (September, 1984 to September, 1985) the employment situation of Area and Suburban residents is virtually unchanged. Since September, 1984, the Area jobless rate rose slightly from 3.9 percent to 4.0 percent.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Sept. a/ 1985	Aug. b/ 1985	Sept. 1984
Washington, D.C.	9.1	9.0	8.8
Alexandria City	4.7	4.7	4.0
Fairfax City	3.8	3.4	3.7
Falls Church City	3.8	4.2	4.4
Manassas City	3.2	2.6	2.9
Manassas Park City	2.4	2.3	2.6
Arlington County	4.0	3.8	3.3
Fairfax County	3.3	3.2	2.5
Prince William County	3.0	2.7	2.4
Loudoun County	3.0	2.9	2.4
Stafford County	3.0	3.0	2.6
Montgomery County	2.5	2.5	2.8
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.1	3.5
Frederick County	2.3	2.4	2.9
Calvert County	2.7	3.2	3.3
Charles County	2.4	2.5	2.7

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.



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As a part of the Department's ongoing industry and occupational projections program, the LMIR Division now has available, in printed form, the results of its 1982 occupational employment survey. Once every three years, the Division surveys all industries in the District. The results are combined with similar surveys conducted in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs to produce occupational patterns in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

The industrial occupational patterns from the 1982 survey include those for Retail and Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities and Local Government. The information should be of interest to researchers and planners specializing in these industries. Copies are free and may be obtained by calling LMIR at 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee on 629-1983.

Similarly,the Suburban jobless rate rose slightly from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent. In both the Area and Suburbs, the growth in employment was insufficient to offset the growth in the labor force, resulting in the 0.1 percentage increases in their jobless rates.

Between September, 1984 and September, 1985, Area employment increased from 1,884,700 to 1,951,000 (3.5 percent), while the labor force increased from 1,961,800 to 2,033,100 (3.6 percent). As a result of the faster growing Area labor force, joblessness among Area residents rose, over the year, by 5,000. Since September, 1984, Suburban employment has increased by 66,000 (4.1 percent), while the Suburban labor force has grown by 69,900 (4.3 percent). Given the faster growth in the Suburban labor force, total joblessness increased from 49,100 to 52,900; with a resultant rise in the Suburban joblessness rate from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,376 in September, down 1,248 from August. In September, 1985, 51.1 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 27.0 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.9 weeks for all claimants in August, up 0.5 weeks from the previous month.

The jump in the median duration in the current spell of insured unemployment was due to an increase in both the male and the female median duration of insured unemployment. Over the month, the median duration of insured unemployment increased from 9.4 weeks to 9.8 weeks for males and from 9.4 weeks to 10.1 weeks for females. Available information suggest that the increase in duration occurred among professional workers, technical workers, managers, clerical workers, and sales workers.

Since September, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,661. Over the year, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment has remained virtually unchanged, rising from 9.8 weeks to 9.9 weeks.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
September 1985

	Sept. b/ 1985	Aug. c/ 1985	Sept. 1984
Total	9,376	10,624	11,037
Sex			
Male	4,794	5,320	5,485
Female	4,582	5,304	5,552
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,454	2,600	2,644
Clerical & Sales	2,527	2,756	2,817
Service	2,284	2,930	2,444
Farm, Fish, Forest	46	44	51
Processing	27	28	49
Machine Trade	142	125	138
Benchwork	65	63	72
Structural	853	856	752
Misc. & INA	978	1,222	2,070

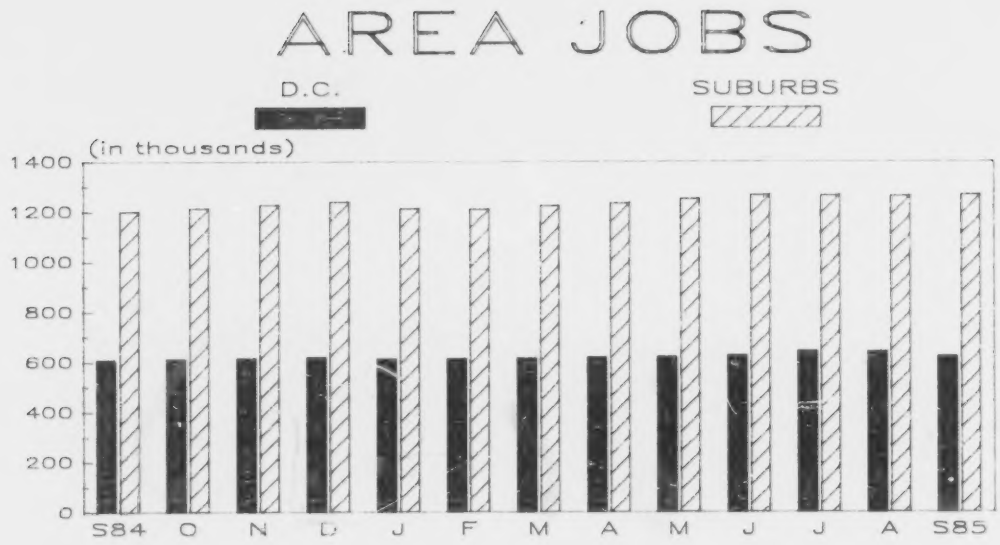
LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
September 1985

Duration and Sex	Sept. a/ 1985	Aug. b/ 1985	Sept. 1984
Total	9,376	10,6.4	11,037
1-2 Weeks	1,327	1,463	1,560
3-4 Weeks	1,051	1,669	1,260
5-14 Weeks	4,207	4,484	5,024
15-26 Weeks	2,791	3,008	3,193
Median Duration			
All Claimants	9.9	9.4	9.8
Males	9.8	9.4	9.8
Females	10.1	9.4	9.9

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR



JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The number of jobs in the District declined by 19,400, between August and September of this year, reflecting the end of the Summer Youth Employment (SYEP) Program and other seasonal layoffs. As was the case in August, 1985, the decline was concentrated in the District Government (16,700 jobs), where most of the seasonal hiring occurred in July. The number of private sector jobs rose by 800 over the month.

Compared to September of last year, District employment rose by 2.1 percent (12,200 jobs). A large percent of this increase was in the Services industry, with 4,800 jobs. Elsewhere in the private sector, there were marginal gains in Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,000) and Construction (700). Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate each increased by 600. Manufacturing rose by 100 over the month. In the public sector, Federal Government employment increased by 2,300 jobs (1.1 percent) and District Government employment increased by 2,800 over the year.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

Between August and September of this year, the number of Suburban jobs rose to 1,266,200, an increase of 4,900. Seasonal factors caused Federal Government employment to decline by 2.1 percent (3,000 jobs) and State and Local government to rise by 7.2 percent (9,800 jobs). The private sector also experienced layoffs over the month of 1,900 jobs. Only the Services (4,300 jobs), Construction (1,600 jobs), and Wholesale Trade industries (300 jobs) realized gains.

Over the past year (September, 1984 to September, 1985) the number of Suburban jobs continued to climb by 5.4 percent --an increase of 65,400.

The Services industry led all industries, with an increase of 24,400 jobs. Construction (13,100) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,800) also contributed significantly. Since September of 1984, the private sector has spiraled upward at a growth rate of 6.6 percent. In the public sector, a decline in Federal Government jobs (4,800) was offset by a rise in the number of State and Local Government jobs (9,600) over the year.

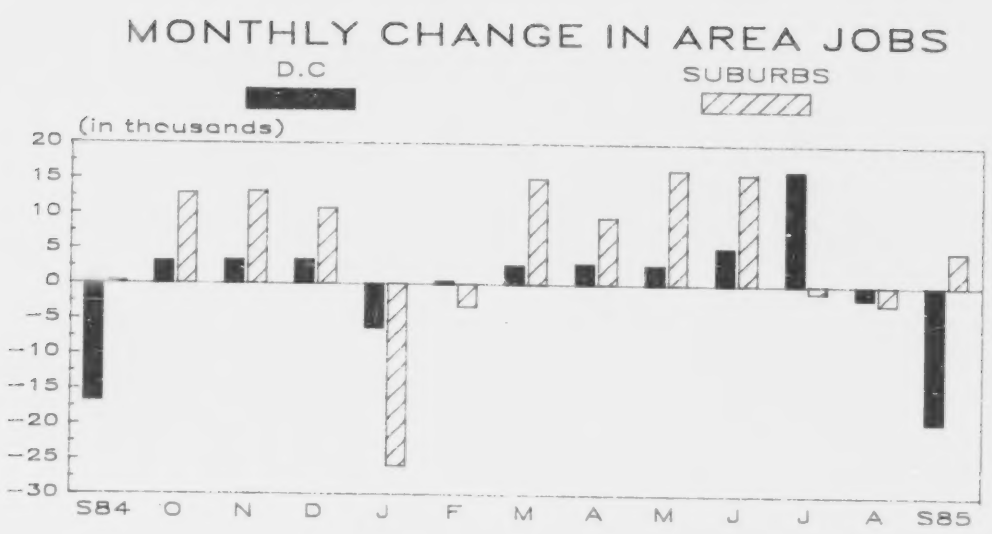
CES
A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September a/	August b/	September	September a/	August b/	September
	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
TOTAL	621.9	641.3	609.0	1,888.1	1,902.6	1,809.8
Total Private Sector	365.8	365.0	358.0	1,345.0	1,346.1	1,276.6
Manufacturing	14.8	14.8	14.7	79.2	79.4	77.9
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.8	37.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.1	21.2	19.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	14.1	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.5	40.6	40.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.0	5.1
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.7	29.1	29.3	29.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.3	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.0	11.8	11.3	112.2	110.4	98.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.9	26.9	26.3	90.3	90.5	84.6
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.5	39.4	35.7
All Transportation	8.9	8.9	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	18.0	18.0	17.6	46.5	46.8	44.5
Trade	65.2	65.0	64.2	376.7	377.3	362.9
Wholesale	9.7	9.8	9.9	71.0	70.8	69.2
Retail	55.5	55.2	54.3	305.7	306.5	293.7
General Merchandise	4.7	4.6	4.9	35.1	34.6	34.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.6	42.7	40.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.9	34.0	32.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.1	20.3	20.6
Eating and Drinking Places	28.6	28.7	27.5	103.7	104.6	99.0
All Other Retail	22.2	21.9	21.9	70.3	70.3	66.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.4	35.7	110.4	111.1	105.9
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.0	21.3	21.6	20.7
All Other	29.0	29.1	28.7	89.1	89.5	85.2
Services	210.5	210.0	205.7	575.1	576.3	545.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	11.7	12.2	28.9	28.4	27.3
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.0	21.5	21.4	20.4
Business Services	44.2	43.9	42.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.4	31.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	20.9	21.1	19.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.6	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.9	68.1	66.6	524.7	526.5	498.2
Government	256.1	276.3	251.0	543.1	556.5	533..
Federal Government	208.0	211.4	205.7	349.9	356.3	352..
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	193.2	200.2	180..
D.C. Government	43.0	59.8	40.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Job Growth in the Area

Between August and September of this year, seasonal declines in the public sector dominated job growth in the Metropolitan Area. The number of jobs declined by 14,500, over the month, due primarily to a decrease in Government jobs of 13,400 and a decrease in private sector jobs of 1,100. The Services industry was the over the month growth leader, adding 4,800 jobs, followed by Construction (1,800) and Wholesale Trade (200).

Over the year (September, 1984 compared to September, 1985) the Area registered strong gains in the public (9,900 jobs) and private sectors (68,400 jobs). In the public sector, employment was up 4.3 percent. The Services industry dominated growth in the private sector, with 29,200 jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade and Construction, with 13,800 jobs each. These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in the Suburban and the Area job growth.

Job Service . . .

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you the employer.

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES IN TOTAL JOBS: THE DISTRICT, THE WASHINGTON D.C., MSA AND THE NATION

	Percent Change in Total Jobs Sept. 1984 to Sept. 1985
District	2.1
Maryland Suburbs	5.2
Northern Virginia	7.3
Washington, D.C. MSA	4.3
U.S.	3.0

NOTICE

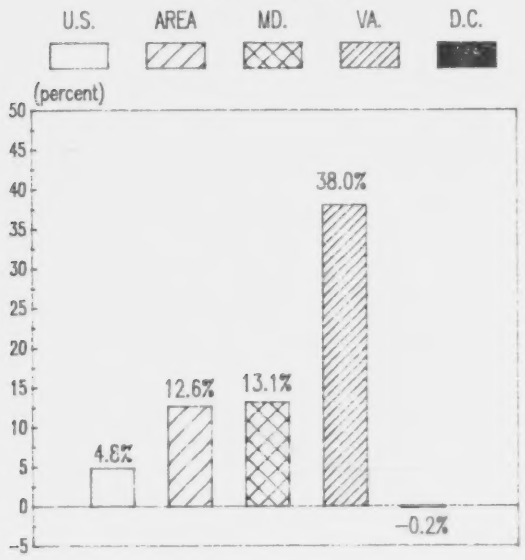
THE DISTRICT IS DESIGNATED A LABOR SURPLUS AREA

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated the District of Columbia as a "Labor Surplus Area" for Fiscal Year 1986. This means that employers in the City (but not the Suburbs) are entitled to special preference in bidding for Federal procurement contracts. Employers interested in bidding for Federal contracts should write the Business Service Center of the General Services Administration at 7th and D Streets, S.W., Room 1050, Washington, D.C. 20407 or call the Center on (202) 472-1804.

AREA JOB GROWTH: 1979 to 1984

In the District of Columbia, the period between 1979 and 1984 was a period of growth (1979), followed by two recessions (1980 and 1981-1982), and a recovery period starting in 1983 and extending through 1984. Following the 1974-1975 recession, industry employment in the District increased for three consecutive years, reaching 612,500 jobs by 1979. Between 1979 and 1980, jobs in the District increased another 0.6 percent--totaling 616,100 in 1980.

JOB GROWTH RATES: IN THE NATION & THE AREA 1979–1984



In the District, the mini-recession of 1980 extended into the 1981-1982 recession, the most severe downturn in economic activity since the great depression. With the 1980 recession extending into the 1981-1982 recession and the effects of the 1981-1982 recession lingering on into 1983, industry employment in the District declined from 616,100 in 1980 to 596,600 in 1983. The President's decision to reduce Federal employment and domestic programs in 1981 resulted in a 20,400 reduction in the District's Federal work force and a 6,000 decline in D.C. Government jobs between 1979 and 1984. These local government jobs were mostly related to cuts in Federal programs administered by the District, including over 3,000 federally funded CETA jobs.

Between 1979 and 1984, employment growth in the District's private sector almost offset the government losses. In fact, its growth rate (7.7 percent) exceeded the national private sector growth rate over this five year period. Most of this growth in private sector employment (61.4 percent) occurred between 1983 and 1984 when total jobs in the District increased from 596,600 in 1983 to 611,600 in 1984. This private sector surge was led by the Services industries, especially Business and Legal Services. Eating and Drinking Places also made significant contributions. If it had not been for the negative impact of Federal employment and domestic program policies, the District would have done quite well, inspite of two recession.

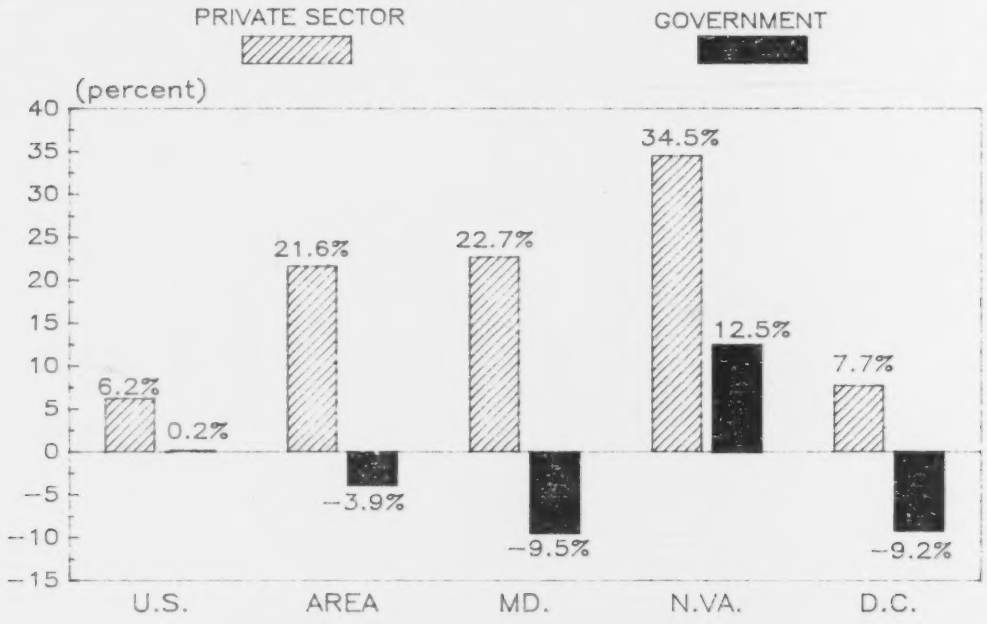
JOB GROWTH: THE NATION & THE AREA
1979-1984

AREA	1979	1984	CHANGE	%CHANGE
THE NATION.....	89823	94156	4333	4.8%
THE WASHINGTON AREA	1597	1799	202	12.6%
SUBURBAN MARYLAND..	548	620	72	13.1%
NORTHERN VIRGINIA..	441	567	126	28.6%
THE DISTRICT.....	613	612	-1	-0.2%

Source: DOES/LMIR. Annual averages, Wage & Salary Empoyment. Numbers in thousands.

During this period, job creation in the Washington Area was quite remarkable, and undoubtedly among the best in the Nation. The Area contains approximately two percent of the Nation's jobs, but over the five year period it produced nearly five percent of all the new jobs in the United States. While suburban Maryland jobs grew at a rate three times as fast as the national economy, Northern Virginia's jobs expanded at seven times the national rate. In Maryland, Services and Retail Trade employment led the way. These

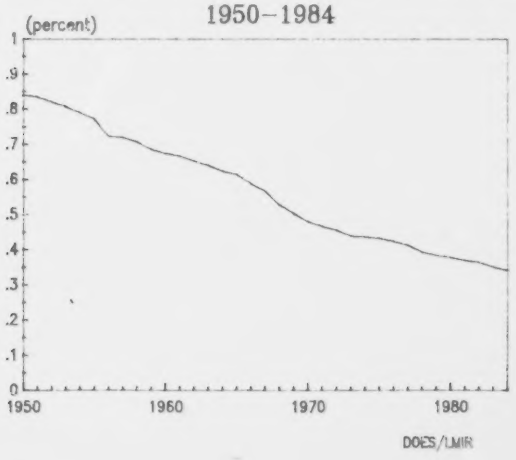
PRIVATE & PUBLIC SECTOR GROWTH RATES 1979–1984



same two industries spearheaded Northern Virginia's growth, with Government and Manufacturing also making significant contributions.

DISTRICT JOBS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL AREA JOBS

1950–1984



As a consequence of the rapid suburban growth, the District is no longer the number one provider of jobs when compared to its suburban neighbors. But this is not a new or unusual trend. Each year, since 1950, the City has lost ground to the suburbs. Because of the rapid suburban job growth and relatively full employment in the suburbs, the Mayor's Seven Point Plan seems to be a proper policy response which can reduce the high unemployment rate in the City and sustain strong job growth in the suburbs.

The Department of Employment Services has prepared a thirteen page report with tables outlining in greater detail Area job creation over the past five years. Free copies of the report may be obtained by calling the LMIR Division on (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee on (202) 639-1083.

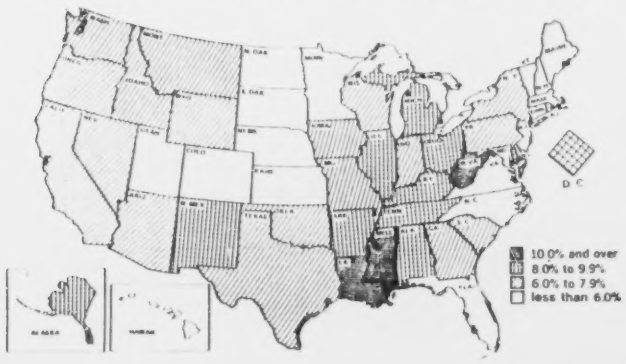
JOB SERVICE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In August, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate, was down from 4.1 percent in July and was tied with three other metropolitan areas (Trenton, Providence and Madison) for the twenty-eighth lowest rate.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest rate at 4.0 percent. The Boston Area had the lowest rate--3.3 percent and was down from 3.7 percent in July. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.0 percent rate. However, the Baltimore rate is still 1.0 percentage points above the Washington Area's. The Washington Area's jobless rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Washington Area's rate was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 9.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 5th highest jobless rate. This was up a whooping six positions from the July ranking. Virginia (5.3 percent) and Maryland (4.3 percent) ranked 37th and 46th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only three states--West Virginia (12.4 percent), Louisiana (11.1 percent), and Mississippi (10.5 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate 3.4 percent. Massachusetts had the second lowest, rate of 3.7 percent.

In 26 of 51 states, August jobless rates were lower than those a year ago. This also was true last month. Montana was the one state posting no change in its jobless rate over the year. The largest drop was recorded in Alabama, 2.5 percentage points. On the other hand, Arizona reported the steepest increase, 2.0 percentage points.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia was tied with Birmingham, with a rate of 9.1 percent. This was up five notches. In July, the District had the 13th highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.6 percent. This was down 0.6 percentage point from the average of 9.2 percent in both June and July. (In May, the average was also 8.6 percent). Of the selected cities, 18 posted higher jobless rates and 6 recorded lower unemployment rates over the year. Gary, Indiana continues to have the highest rate of joblessness (17.3 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.5 percent) had the lowest jobless rate for the third consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 4.7 percentage points. For the second consecutive month, New Orleans had the largest over-the-year rise in it's jobless rate, 2.2 percentage points.

Job Service . . .

• Labor Market Information

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	August 1985	1984
1. Gary, IN	17.3	22.0
2. Cleveland, OH	12.6	13.7
3. New Orleans, LA	11.3	9.1
4. Dayton, OH	10.6	11.8
5. Buffalo, NY	9.4	12.1
6. Chicago, IL	9.4	9.1
7. Cincinnati, OH	9.3	10.7
8. Birmingham, AL	9.1	12.8
9. District of Columbia	9.1	9.2
10. Newark, NJ	9.0	11.7
11. St. Louis, MO	8.4	9.1
12. Miami, FL	8.3	9.5
13. Houston, TX	8.1	6.7
14. Los Angeles, CA	8.0	9.7
15. Pittsburgh, PA	7.9	10.6
16. Atlanta, GA	7.7	6.9
17. New York, NY	7.7	10.1
18. Milwaukee, WI	7.4	7.3
19. Columbus, OH	7.1	8.4
20. Philadelphia, PA	6.6	8.9
21. Baltimore, MD	6.4	7.3
22. Salt Lake City, UT	5.9	6.5
23. Dallas, TX	5.7	4.0
24. Boston, MA	4.5	5.7

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

DISTRICT FUNDED TRAINING EXCEEDS FEDERAL FOR THE FIRST TIME

Since 1979, the District Government has consistently increased its allocation of local funds for job training. Last year, the District provided more local funds per capita for job training than any other jurisdiction in the nation. In addition, Fiscal Year 1985 marked the first year local funds for job training actually exceeded the federal contribution to the District.

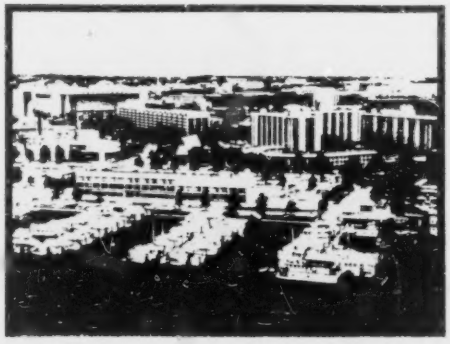
Recently, Mayor Marion Barry Jr. announced grants totalling $16.8 million in local and federal funds to provide free job training for nearly 7,000 District residents during Fiscal Year 1986.

The job training will be administered by the Department of Employment Services through contractural agreements with some 90 grantees, including the University of the District of Columbia, the D.C. Public Schools, and numerous private organizations.

A total of $11,842,067 has been awarded in locally appropriated funds authorized under the D.C. Youth Employment Act (YEA) of 1979. These funds will provide training for approximately 3,900 residents, who are in need of skills enrichment, or who require retraining in order to obtain employment. The training will be offered in remedial english and math and a variety of occupational areas, including word processing, clerical work, cosmetics, secretarial skills, offset press operating, bookkeeping, bartending, data entry, nursing assistantships, tune-up mechanics, heating and air-conditioning mechanics,

INDICES

A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services



The District Government has released the 1985 version of-- **Indices: A Statistical Index to District of Columbia Services.** The report includes data about Washington, D.C. and profiles the people who live and work here. The services that the District Government provide are described in sections about economic development, employment, housing, human services, education, public works, and public safety. The report describes quantitatively what the District has done over the past three years. Goals for the current year are also included.

The Office of Policy and Program Evaluation prepared this annual report. Persons who would like copies may obtain them for $5, which covers the cost of production, by writing to the Office of Policy and Program Evaluation, Room 412, District Building; Washington, D.C. 20001; or by calling 727-4016.

waiter/waitress, bank tellers, and medical transcription.

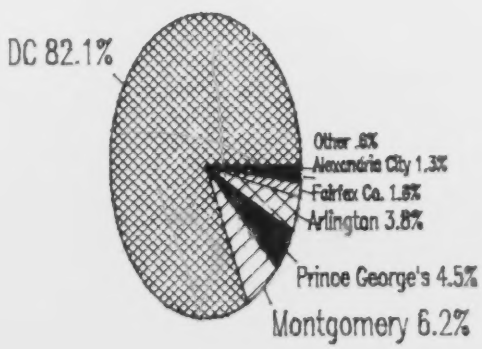
In addition to the $11.8 million awarded in local grants, the Department will operate its own job training programs for another 700 participants at a cost of $1.5 million in D.C. appropriated funds.

An additional 2,300 residents will receive job training authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), the federal jobs legislation. For the current fiscal year, which began July 1, 1985, the District awarded more than $5 million in JTPA funds to private and public organizations to train some 2,336 persons, in such areas as stationary engineering, office assistantship, clerical work, word processing, telecommunications, catering, and food services.

A CENSUS PROFILE: DISTRICT RESIDENTS WORKING IN THE SUBURBS AND SUBURBANITES WORKING IN THE DISTRICT

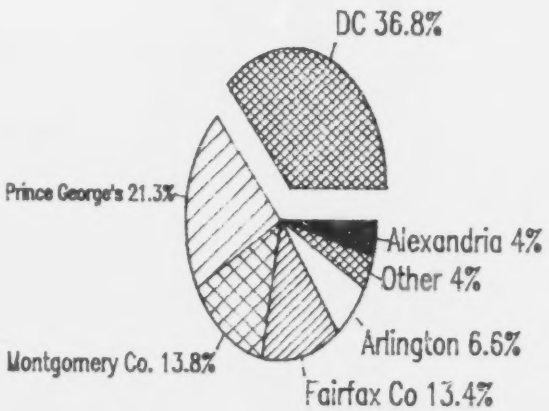
WHERE DISTRICT RESIDENTS WORKED

1980



At the time of the Census, there were 250,739 District residents working in the Washington Area. Approximately 18 percent (44,996) held suburban jobs. This was approximately 5 percent of all suburban jobs. On the other hand, 353,568 suburbanites worked in the District and held nearly 60 percent of the 593,917 City jobs.

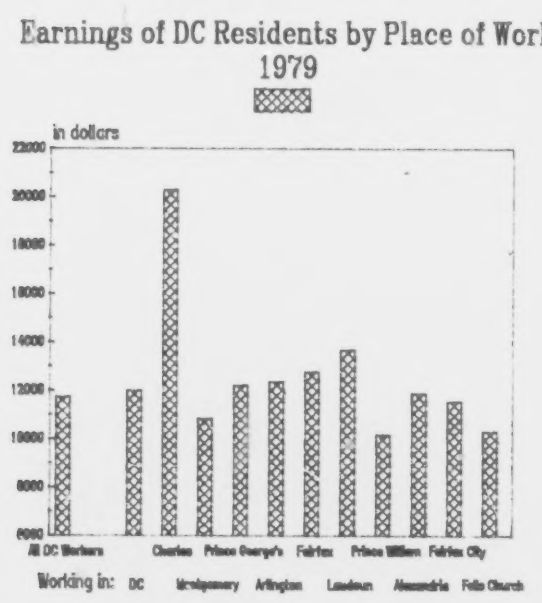
JOB HOLDERS IN THE DISTRICT BY PLACE OF RESIDENTS: 1980



Of all the District workers working in the suburbs, most (35 percent) were employed in Montgomery County. The second largest number of District workers (26.0 percent) worked in Prince Georges County. About one of every four District workers working in the Suburbs commuted across the Potomac River-- most frequently to Arlington (21 percent), Fairfax (9 percent) and Alexandria (7 percent). The balance held jobs scattered over the remainder of the SMSA.

On the average, District residents working in Charles, Loudoun, Fairfax, Arlington, and Prince Georges Counties, earned more than District residents who worked in the District. It should be recognized, however, that District residents who worked in the Suburbs had higher job skills or were more experienced than the average City resident working in the District. At the extremes, the few workers (49)

travelling to Charles County made the most ($20,280) and those (also 49) commuting to Prince William County earned the least ($10,152).



DISTRICT RESIDENT WITH SUBURBAN JOBS
1980

Place of Work	Residency District
Suburbs	44,996
Maryland:	27,336
Charles Co.	49
Montgomery Co.	15,602
Prince Georges Co.	11,685
Virginia:	17,660
Arlington Co.	9,480
Fairfax Co.	3,944
Loudoun Co.	161
Prince William Co.	49
Alexandria City	3,156
Fairfax City	580
Falls Church City	268
Manassas City	22
Manassas Park	0

Source: Bureau of Census - 1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Areas (PC80-2-6D).

MEDIAN EARNINGS OF AREA RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCY AND PLACE OF WORK
1979

	Place of Residency
Place of Work	District
District:	$11,990
Maryland:	N/A
Charles Co.	$20,280
Montgomery Co.	10,827
Prince Georges Co.	12,193
Virginia:	N/A
Arlington Co.	$12,358
Fairfax Co.	12,752
Loudoun Co.	13,673
Prince William Co.	10,162
Alexandria City	11,863
Fairfax City	11,540
Falls Church	10,307
Manassas City	15,060
Manassas Park	N/A

Source: Bureau of Census-1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Area's (PC80-2-6D).

Of the 353,568 suburbanities with jobs in the City, one of every three lived in Prince Georges County, with another 22 percent living in Montgomery County and 21 percent living in Fairfax County. These three counties, together, accounted for 77 percent of all the suburbanities employed in the District. They held 46 percent of all District based jobs.

Not surprisingly suburbanites commuting to the District earned more than the average District resident who worked in D.C. However, commuting D.C. residents in every instance also earned more than suburbanites, who worked in their home jurisdiction. On average, however, the earnings differential for commuting District residents was not significant. Residents working in the City earned $11,990 or $47 more than the average of all District workers. Unlike most suburbanites who commuted to the District; District residents commuting to suburban locations did not

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985 FIVE DECADES — INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
September 1985

	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	% Change From August 1985	% Change From September 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,658	3,463	2,170	- 23.2	+ 22.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,316	36,102	36,076	- 4.9	- 4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,139	32,542	33,553	- 1.2	- 4.2
Total Benefits Paid	$4,624,018	$4,693,394	$4,646,474	- 1.5	- 0.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.88	$144.23	$138.48	- 0.2	+ 3.9
Number of First Payments	1,678	2,107	1,319	- 20.4	+ 27.2
Number of Final Payments	839	831	948	+ 1.0	- 11.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,494	9,501	10,034	- 0.1	- 5.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.2	15.4	25.4	+ 24.7	- 24.4
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	126	146	217	- 13.7	- 41.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,961	3,053	3,392	- 3.0	- 12.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,929	3,066	3,215	- 4.5	- 8.9
Total Benefits Paid	$507,419	$533,212	$524,855	- 4.8	- 3.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.24	$173.91	$163.25	- 0.4	+ 6.1
Number of First Payments	134	164	163	- 18.3	- 17.8
Number of Final Payments	76	88	67	- 13.6	+ 13.4
Total Beneficiaries	825	871	932	- 5.3	- 11.5
Average Weeks of Duration d/	21.9	18.7	19.7	+ 17.1	+ 11.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	60	67	57	- 10.4	+ 5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	620	589	798	+ 5.3	- 22.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	492	438	529	- 12.3	- 7.0
Total Benefits Paid	$85,415	$75,858	$84,982	+ 12.6	+ 0.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.61	$173.19	$160.55	+ 0.2	+ 8.1
Number of First Payments	45	46	51	- 2.2	- 11.8
Number of Final Payments	20	30	0	- 33.3	+ 100.0
Total Beneficiaries	152	142	167	+ 7.0	- 9.0
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.9	9.5	10.4	+ 14.7	+ 4.8
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	2,844	3,676	2,444	- 22.6	+ 16.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,897	39,744	40,266	- 4.6	- 5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,560	36,046	37,297	- 1.3	- 4.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,216,852	$5,302,464	$5,256,311	- 1.6	- 0.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$146.71	$147.10	$140.93	- 0.3	+ 4.1
Number of First Payments	1,857	2,317	1,533	- 19.9	+ 21.1
Number of Final Payments	935	949	1,015	- 1.5	- 7.9
Total Beneficiaries	10,471	10,514	11,133	- 0.4	- 5.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	19.1	15.6	24.3	+ 22.4	- 21.4

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

earn more than D.C. residents working in the District. Clearly, on average, the better paying jobs were in the District and these jobs were held mainly by suburbanites.

SUBURBANITES WORKING IN THE DISTRICT
1980

Place of Residency	Place of Work District of Columbia
Suburbs	353,568
Maryland:	203,040
Charles Co.	6,321
Montgomery Co.	77,331
Prince Georges Co.	119,384
Virginia:	150,528
Arlington Co.	37,900
Fairfax Co.	74,353
Loudoun Co.	2,600
Prince William Co.	3,957
Alexandria City	22,438
Fairfax City	1,457
Falls Church City	1,363
Manassas City	602
Manassas Park	152

Source: Bureau of Census - 1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Areas (PC80-2-6D).

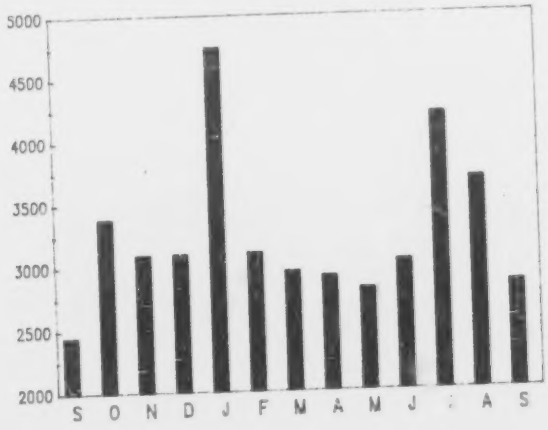
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF AREA RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCY AND PLACE OF WORK
1979

Place of Residency	Place of Work District
Maryland:	
Charles Co.	$17,332
Montgomery Co.	20,151
Prince Georges Co.	14,921
Virginia:	N/A
Arlington Co.	$15,900
Fairfax Co.	21,765
Loudoun Co.	22,820
Prince William Co.	20,540
Alexandria City	16,692
Fairfax City	21,911
Falls Church	21,141
Manssas City	21,643
Manssas Park	12,887

Source: Bureau of Census-1980 Census, Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Area's (PC80-2-6D).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

INITIAL CLAIMS ALL PROGRAMS



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Activity in unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia was down in September, 1985 compared to the previous month. Initial claims filed for benefits dropped nearly 23 percent, and first payments were 20 percent below last month. However, the number of weeks actually compensated (35,560) and the amount of benefits paid ($5.2 million) were not relatively as far below last month as were the first two measures mentioned above--falling only 1.3 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. The number of beneficiaries on record was virtually unchanged--falling less than one percent between August and September.

In the quarter ended September 30, 1985 claims amounted to 10,720--22 percent above the 8,750 level in the second quarter of this year. Likewise, weeks compensated rose from 104,650 to 111,400 and benefits paid from $15.2 million to $16.3 million. This reflects seasonal activity associated with public school employees (cafeteria workers and

crossing guards) and to some degree workers involved in a hotel shutdown for several weeks because of major fire damage. On the other hand, the weeks compensated and the associated dollar amount in the third quarter 1985 were still below 123,680 weeks and the $17.5 million payout in the same quarter a year ago.

The general declining pattern that has been established over the past three years is reflected when January-September activities are compared for 1984 and 1985. Claims fell four percent from 31,620 to 30,270 and weeks compensated from 383,150 to 328,660, or fourteen percent. The benefits paid through September, 1985 totalled $47.8 million--compared to $54.8 million in the first nine months of 1984.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

LMI TID BIT

Historically, the average weekly benefit paid to unemployed workers in the District has been the second or third highest compared to other "states". This is no longer so. In December of 1984, the District with an average weekly benefit of $144.84 ranked 9th. The highest amount ($153.96) was paid in Louisiana. The average of all 51 "states" was $125.79 per week Maryland ($127.34) ranked 27th and Virginia ($117.91) ranked 31st.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September, 1985 increased $19.38. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.8 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 28¢ an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods, as Weekly Earnings increased $76.43. Average Weekly Hours were up 4.9 hours. Hourly Earnings rose 90¢ an hour. The increase was attributable to increased overtime.

All industries showed increases over the month. Food and Kindred Products reflects quite a substantial increase due to overtime. Average Hourly Earnings rose 3.5 hours. Average Weekly Earnings were up $61.71. Avearge Hourly Earnings increased 21¢ an hour.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.1 percent to 323.6 (1967=100), during the two months ended in September, 1985. For the 12-month period ended in September, the local CPI-U rose 3.4 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.5 percent from July to September. The September level of 327.4 was 3.0 percent higher than in September, 1984.

The 0.1 percent advance in the CPI-U from July to September follows an increase of 1.1 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Substantial increases

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- culinary arts
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Call The Private Industry Council (463-7811)
It's Good For Business.
It's Good For The District of Columbia.

in the costs of apparel, educational expenses, and food away from home were partially offset by lower costs for housing, transportation, and grocery store foods.

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) a/

Expenditure Category	August 1985	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS			
U.S.	324.5	0.5	3.2
Washington Area	323.6	0.1	3.4
Food & Beverage	315.0	0.4	2.8
Housing	339.8	-1.0	3.6
Apparel & Upkeep	233.9	6.7	3.7
Transportation	309.6	-0.3	1.2
Medical Care	429.8	0.3	7.0
Entertainment	261.0	0.5	5.5
Other Goods & Services	328.6	2.4	6.2
Special Index:			
Energy b/	170.0	0.2	3.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

a/ 1967=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
September 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	424.15	404.77	402.34	38.7	37.9	39.1	10.96	10.68	10.29
Durable Goods	369.95	359.39	354.38	40.3	40.2	40.5	9.18	8.94	8.75
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	405.00	391.61	384.11	45.0	44.1	43.5	9.00	a/ 8.88	a/ 8.83
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	387.86	382.12	365.86	41.0	41.0	41.2	n/ 9.46	a/ 9.32	b/ 8.88
Other Durable Goods	337.27	324.00	333.29	37.6	37.9	38.8	8.97	a/ 8.57	k/ 8.59
Non-durable Goods	472.22	444.64	444.22	37.3	35.8	38.0	12.66	12.42	11.69
Food & Kindred Products	597.91	536.20	557.70	38.5	35.0	39.0	a/15.53	c/ 15.32	14.30
Printing & Publishing	458.03	447.25	448.19	35.7	35.3	37.6	a/12.83	a/ 12.67	11.92
Other Non-Durable Goods	370.35	293.92	266.57	44.3	39.4	38.3	a/ 8.36	m/ 7.46	6.96

Total Production Workers	September '85	August '85	September '84
	34,100	34,100	33,700

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
g/ Shorter work week.
j/ More business, other than seasonal.
k/ Less business other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

Youth Employment and Training

Summer Youth Employment Program

The Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program provides summer jobs annually for thousands of District of Columbia youth between 14 and 21 years of age. The program is designed to improve the work habits and skills of District youth by providing entry-level employment opportunities, job exposure and practical world-of-work experience. The Summer Youth Employment Program assists youth in exploring and formulating realistic career choices while providing a vehicle for economically disadvantaged youth to earn wages during school recess. Participants in the 7-week program are paid the federal minimum wage with funds provided jointly by the Federal and District of Columbia Governments.

Private for-profit employers who do not qualify for the publicly-supported wages can reap savings on the salaries which are paid summer hires through the federally-funded Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) Program. The nine target groups designated in that program include Summer Youth employees who meet the eligibility requirements. The youth must be economically disadvantaged according to federal guidelines, 16 or 17 years of age on the hiring date, and never have worked for the employer previously.

To qualify for the tax credit, a TJTC Voucher or a written request for certification of the prospective summer worker must be mailed to the Job Service office on or before the beginning date of employment. The tax credit amounts to 85 percent of up to $3,000 in wages paid during any 90-day period between May 1st and September 15th. Youth who continue their employment beyond the summer can provide employers with additional tax breaks for up to two years provided the youth meet certain criteria.

Job Corps

The Job Corps is a federally-funded employment training program designed to assist young people from the Washington Metropolitan Area who need and can benefit from intensive programs of GED preparation, vocational skills training and other services as residents or non-residents of a Job Corps Center. The Job Corps provides a unique program of classroom instruction, work experience, counseling and health services for eligible young adults, 16-21 years of age, to enable them to become employable. Job Service provides recruitment and screening services for prospective enrollees. In addition to a monthly stipend, enrollees receive free boarding, clothing and medical benefits. Skills training is offered in areas such as construction, clerical and office work, and air conditioning and refrigeration. The length of training varies according to the type of vocation for which the enrollee is being trained.

Employers seeking Job Corps graduates should contact the Department of Employment Services, Employer Services Center.

Out-Of-School Year Round Employment Program

This program provides subsidized, full-time employment for District of Columbia youth, 16 to 24, who have completed high school or its equivalent and have been unemployed or out of school for at least 30 days. The youth are paid the federal minimum wage with funds provided by the District of Columbia Government through the Youth Employment Act.

The program offers hands-on work experience in entry level occupations and is designed to equip out-of-school youth with the basic work skills and habits that are needed to successfully compete for unsubsidized jobs. In addition, enrollees are provided basic and remedial education or related skills training to improve their productivity as workers and enhance their future economic self-sufficiency. Public and private sector employers who participate in the Out-Of-School Program are encouraged to provide job opportunities consistent with current labor market trends and to hire enrollees as part of their workforce upon completion of the one year of training.

In-School Employment Program

The In-School Employment Program, funded by the District of Columbia Government, services youth 14 to 21 who are potential school dropouts because of economic hardship. The program is designed to encourage these youth to remain in school and provide them with basic work experience that will increase their chances for employment upon entering the job market. Participants must be District of Columbia residents enrolled full-time in a secondary, trade, technical or vocational school. Part-time employment may be provided throughout the school year by government agencies, private-for-profit, or non-profit organizations. Employers are reimbursed for the youth's wages and fringe benefits for an average of 36 weeks.

Training and Retraining For Employment Program

The Training and Retraining for Employment Program (TREP) is designed to improve or restructure the skill levels of residents who are in need of training or retraining to obtain employment. The program is funded by District appropriated monies. Enrollees must be D.C. residents who are at least 16 years of age and who have completed high school or its equivalent. Priority is given to residents who are economically disadvantaged or to those who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

Unemployment Compensation

As a District of Columbia employer you make tax contributions to a trust fund which provides income to unemployed workers who meet the eligibility requirements set forth in the District's unemployment compensation law. Its purpose is twofold: to protect individuals by providing them with income when they become unemployed through no fault of their own; and to preserve the general welfare of everyone by providing a cash flow to stimulate consumption and production and, thereby, the economy.

Tax Rates

The taxes are based on gross wages before any amount is withheld for federal taxes and before other deductions are made. Taxable wages include salaries, commissions, bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration payable in any medium other than cash, such as lodging or meals. Although all eages must be reported, only the first $8,000 in wages paid to each individual employee in a calendar year is subject to taxes.

A newly liable employer is taxed at the rate of 2.7% or the average rate of the preceding year, whichever is higher for three years. After three years the rates may be reduced or increased based on the three years of experience of taxes going into the account and benefits paid out. Annual tax rate notices are mailed by March 31st.

Under the experience rating system, the tax rate is calculated annually for each employer and is based on the amount of unemployment benefits paid to employees. The rates range from .8% to 4.5%. An additional .9% solvency tax is charged to both new and established employees to reduce the deficit in the District's unemployment trust fund.

Nonprofit organizations covered by the UC law may elect to reimburse the Department for benefits paid their former employees, rather than pay quarterly contributions at a predetermined rate.

Who Pays

All employing units in D.C. with either full or part-time employees are required to file Form FR 500, "Combined Registration and Application". If the employing unit is liable under the reporting and tax provisions of the law, the employer is notified.

Worker Eligibility Requirements and Benefits

Generally, workers are eligible for unemployment compensation if they become unemployed through no fault of their own, are able to work, available for work, and willing to accept suitable employment.

The amount of weekly benefits paid by the District ranges from a minimum of $26 to a maximum of $206. The amount is determined by the wages the person earned during the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters preceding the date the claim is filed. This is known as the base period. The duration of the benefits is 26 weeks.

Although workers may establish a money claim, they may be disqualified for benefits for the entire period of unemployment for circumstances such as voluntary separation, discharge for misconduct, refusal of suitable work, participation in a labor dispute, receipt of earnings such as a retirement pension in excess of the weekly benefit amount, or making fraudulent statements to obtain or increase benefits.

Challenging Claims

As an employer covered under the D.C. compensation law, you have the right to challenge claims filed by your former employees. Notice of these claims is mailed to you immediately. You then have an opportunity to state your opposition on the reverse side of the form and return it to the claims office within seven days from the date it was mailed. A pre-determination interview may also be scheduled before the first decision is made on eligibility. The Department may rule in the claimant's favor and immediately release payments to the claimant, however, additional appeals are available to you. A request for an appeal hearing before an examiner must be made within 10 days from the date of the Department's decision. If the claimant is again found eligible by the examiner and you still disagree, you may appeal to the Office of Appeals and Review within 10 days from the date the decision is mailed.

The Office of Appeals and Review decision must be appealed to the D.C. Court of Appeals within 10 days of that decision.

JOB SERVICE

Department of
Employment Services

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

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important city
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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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